

# WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOL. V.]

SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1824.

[NO. 217.]

PUBLISHED  
By PHILIP WHITE,

Printer of the Laws of the United States.

The terms of the Western Carolinian will hereafter be as follows: Three Dollars a year, payable in advance.

No paper discontinued, (except at the option of the Editor) until all arrears are paid. Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one.

All letters addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid, or they will not be attended to.

## UNITED STATES' LAWS.

An Act providing for the disposition of three several tracts of Land in Tuscarawas County, in the State of Ohio, and for other purposes.

**BE it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled,** That the three several tracts of land lying in the County of Tuscarawas, in the State of Ohio, lately retroceded to the United States by the Society of United Brethren, for propagating the Gospel among the Heathen, shall be surveyed and laid off into such lots, having regard to the existing surveys and improvements thereon, as will best conduce to the sale thereof: *Provided*, That the lots and tracts which the United States are bound to convey to the said Society, shall be laid off according to the contract for retrocession: *And, provided, also*, that a suitable number of in-lots and out-lots, in the town of Gnadenhutten, shall be laid off for said town, embracing the improved part thereof, and the fields adjoining, now occupied by the inhabitants, which shall be platted and numbered, and a copy recorded in said county, according to the Laws of Ohio.

**Sec. 2. And be it further enacted,** That the Secretary of the Treasury shall be, and is hereby, authorized to appoint an agent, who shall reside near the said land, whose duty it shall be to superintend and direct the survey of said land and lots; to receive and pay over to the Treasury the rents and profits of such parts of said land as may be forfeited by the tenants of the same; to ascertain the actual cash value of each of the lots and town lots, with the improvements thereon, and also, the value of each, subject to the conditions of the lease outstanding on it, by the aid of two disinterested appraisers, to be selected by the Secretary of the Treasury, to ascertain the award to be made to Isaac Simmers, Jesse Walton, Barzillai Walton, Jesse Hill, and Boaz Walton, according to their leases; to receive a surrender of such of the leases outstanding on such lands as the holders thereof may be disposed to make, who have, or shall first comply with the conditions of their leases, up to the time of surrender; to superintend the sale of said lands and lots, and to transfer to the purchasers who shall buy any of said land or lots, subjected to the leases thereon, the lease of the lot or land so bought; and to do whatever else may be necessary to effect a speedy and advantageous disposition of said lands and lots.

**Sec. 3. And be it further enacted,** That a right of pre-emption shall be allowed to John Andreas, John Neigman, Jacob Winsh, and Catharine Tschudy, at the real cash value of the lots occupied by them, according to the stipulations of the said agreement for retrocession, and to any of the lessees, for any lot embracing their lease; and, also, to the said Society of United Brethren, for any of the remaining lots, or town lots, to an amount not exceeding the amount stipulated to be paid to them by the United States: *Provided*, That any of the persons entitled to pre-emption, who shall be desirous to give notice to the said Society, such their intention before the cash value of the lots is ascertained; and, in the case of the lessees shall, at or before the time of giving such notice, pay all arrears of rent, and surrender their leases; and shall immediately after the said cash value is ascertained, be entitled to a patent for the lot or land to which they are entitled, as aforesaid, on paying the amount of such cash value; or, in the case of the Society, on the executing and delivering to said agent a discharge to the

United States, for so much as said lot or land, where to a pre-emption is claimed, the amount of any sum to become due thereon, in said stipulations, shall be paid to the said Society, to such pre-emption, as aforesaid, as an extension of the said stipulations.

**Sec. 5. And be it further enacted,** That the Secretary of the Treasury may cause to be designated, and allowed for public use, the usual ground for streets and alleys in said town, for public ground and for schools; and may, moreover, cause to be designated and set apart, one lot in each of said tracts, not exceeding one thirty-sixth part of each, the title whereof shall be vested in the Legislature of the State of Ohio, and held in trust for the use of schools, in the manner as other lands granted by the United States for the use of schools, are held in that state.

**Sec. 5. And be it further enacted,** That, immediately after the said surveys shall be completed, the cash value ascertained, and the school lands designated, the said agent shall give notice, by advertisements in one newspaper in Washington City, and one in Steubenville, one in Zanesville, and one in New Philadelphia, Ohio, of the time, not less than sixty days from the first publication, when he will offer the said lands and lots for sale, public vendue, at the Court House in New Philadelphia aforesaid; and shall, at such time and place, proceed to offer for sale, to the highest bidder, any of said lands or lots, remaining undisposed of, in the manner hereinbefore provided for; and none of said lots, or land, shall be put up at a less sum than the actual cash value ascertained as aforesaid; and in case any of said lessees shall have failed, or refused to surrender their leases, the sale shall be made subject to those leases; and each purchaser who may at such sale, shall immediately pay to the said Agent the receipt of his purchase, and take his lot or land purchased; upon which the said agent shall be bound to make his payment as aforesaid, at or before the close of the sale, he shall be considered as having forfeited his purchase, and the land struck off to him shall be again offered for sale, in the same manner as if it had never been struck off; and the said agent, immediately after the close of such sale, shall pay over the money received at such sale and rent, to the United States, and report all his proceedings to the General Land Office; and the President shall be, and is hereby, authorized, whenever the boundaries of the several lots stipulated to be conveyed to the said society shall be ascertained, to issue patents therefor to said society.

**Sec. 6. And be it further enacted,** That the agent herein provided for, shall take an oath of office, and give bond and security, in such sum and form as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct, and be allowed and paid for his services a salary at the rate of six hundred dollars per annum: *Provided*, That said office shall not continue longer than is necessary to perform the duties herein required, and not longer than one year; and said salary, together with the incidental expenses attending the said survey and sale, shall be charged to the fund to be raised by the sale of said lots and land. The said appraisers shall be allowed the sum of two dollars for each day actually employed in the appraising, and shall not be at liberty to purchase any of the said lands or lots.

**Sec. 7. And be it further enacted,** That, if any such land or lots remain unsold at public auction, as aforesaid, sale at the said public auction, and in Ohio, at the actual cash price, ascertained as aforesaid, in the same manner that other lands of the United States are authorized to be entered; and it shall be the duty of the accounting officers of the Treasury Department to keep a separate account of the proceeds of the lots and lands aforesaid, and of all moneys received and disbursed on account thereof; and, after the expenses of survey and sale of said lots and land shall be reimbursed,

it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to the said society the sums stipulated to be paid them, and for which they shall not have taken lands and lots as herein before provided for; to pay the said Simmers, Hill, and Waltons, the sums awarded them; and then to credit the residue of the proceeds of said lots and lands, they shall be received, to the fund for raising the annuity for the Christian Indians, so called, in the manner stipulated in the agreement entered into with them on the eighth of November, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three.

**Sec. 8. And be it further enacted,** That, whenever the said Christian Indians shall notify the President of the United States that they wish to remove from their present residence, on the River Thames, into the Territory of the United States, it shall be lawful for the President to designate a reservation of not less than twenty-four thousand acres of land, to be held by the said Indians in the usual manner of Indian reservations, so long as they shall live thereon; and from the time said Indians shall remove on to said reservation, the annuity shall cease.

H. CLAY,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
JOHN GALLARD,  
President of the Senate, pro tempore.  
Washington, May 26, 1824.  
Approved: JAMES MONROE.

An Act granting donations of land to certain actual settlers in the Territory of Florida.

**BE it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled,** That the Commissioners for ascertaining titles and claims to lands in Florida be, and they are hereby, authorized and required, within their respective districts, and in addition to their former duties, to receive and examine all claims that may be presented to them, and the evidence in support of each of such claims, founded on habitation and cultivation of any tract of land, town or city, or out-lot, by any person, being the head of a family, and twenty-one years of age, who, on the twenty-second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, actually inhabited and cultivated such tract of land, or actually cultivated and improved such lot, or who, on that day, cultivated any tract of land in the vicinity of any town or city, having a permanent residence in such town or city, in said territory; and to grant certificates of confirmation for any tract of land thus inhabited and cultivated, or cultivated by any person of the above description, residing in any town or city in the vicinity of the tract so cultivated; which land shall be located in an entire body, as nearly as possible, in conformity to the surveys of the contiguous public lands, and so as to embrace the principal improvements then made on any tract so claimed, and shall not exceed in quantity six hundred and forty acres: And it shall also be the duty of said Commissioners to receive claims to lands founded on habitation and cultivation, commenced between the 22d of February, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, and the seventeenth of July, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, when Florida was surrendered to the United States, and evidence in support of the same; and to report an abstract of all such claims to Congress, and of the claims by them confirmed, to the Secretary of the Treasury; and the claims merely reported on, shall be laid before Congress at their next session, with the evidence of the time, nature, and extent, of such habitation and cultivation, in each case, and the extent of the claim: *Provided*, That no claim shall be received, confirmed, or reported to Congress, by the said Commissioners, for confirmation, in favor of any person, or the legal representative of any person, who claims any tract of land in said territory, by virtue of any written evidence, derived from either the British or Spanish Government.

Approved: Washington, May 26, 1824.  
An Act granting certain lots of ground to the corporation of the city of Mobile, and to certain individuals of said city.

**BE it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,** That all the right and claim of the

United States to the lots known as the Hospital and Bake House lots, containing about three-fourths of an acre of land, in the city of Mobile, in the state of Alabama; and also all the right and claim of the United States to all the lots not sold or confirmed to individuals either by this or any former act, and to which no equitable title exists, in favor of any individual, under this or any other act, between high-water mark and the channel of the river, and between Church street and North Boundary street, in front of the said city, be, and the same are hereby, vested in the Mayor and Aldermen of the said city of Mobile, for the time being, and their successors in office, for the sole use and benefit of the said city forever.

**Sec. 2. And be it further enacted,** That all the right and claim of the United States to so many of the lots of ground, east of Water street, and between North Boundary street, now known as Water Lots, as are situated between the channel of the river and the front of the lots, known, under the Spanish government, as Water Lots, in said city of Mobile, whereon improvements have been made, be, and the same hereby is, vested in the several proprietors and occupants of each of the lots heretofore fronting on the river Mobile, except in cases where such proprietor or occupant has alienated his right to any such lot, now designated as a water lot, or the Spanish government has made a new grant, or order of survey, for the same during the time at which they had the power to claim the same; in which case, the right and claim of the United States shall be, and is hereby, vested in the person to whom such alienation, grant, or order of survey, was made, or in his legal representative: *Provided*, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to affect the claim or claims, if any such there be, of any individual or individuals, or of any body politic or corporate.

Approved: Washington, May 26, 1824.

An Act to complete the survey of the Southern and Western boundary of the State of Missouri.

**BE it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,** That the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, and to be applied under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, be, and the same is hereby appropriated, to complete the payment for surveying the southern boundary line of the western boundary line thereof, as lies south of the Missouri river.

Approved: Washington, May 26, 1824.

An Act making an appropriation towards the extinguishment of the Quapaw titles to lands in the Territory of Arkansas.

**BE it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled,** That the sum, not exceeding seven thousand five hundred dollars, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, to enable the President of the United States to negotiate a treaty with the Quapaw Indians, for the extinguishment of their title to lands in the territory of Arkansas.

Approved: Washington, May 26, 1824.

An Act to alter the times of holding the Circuit and District Courts of the United States, for the District of South Carolina.

**BE it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled,** That instead of the times now established by law, the Circuit Court for the District of South Carolina, that, annually, be holden as follows, to wit; at Charleston on the second Tuesday of April, and at Columbia on the third Tuesday of November.

**Sec. 2. And be it further enacted,** That all suits, actions, writs, process, pending in said Circuit Court, at the time now are, or may hereafter be, commenced for, or returnable to, the said Circuit Court, at the times and places heretofore established, shall be returnable to, heard, tried, and determined, in the said Circuit Court, at the times and places hereby respectively established for the holding thereof.

**Sec. 3. And be it further enacted,**

That, from and after passing of this act, the times of holding the District Courts of the United States at Laurens Court House, South Carolina, shall be so altered that the said Court shall hereafter convene on the Tuesday next ensuing, after the adjournment of the Circuit Court of the United States at Columbia.

Approved: Washington, May 25, 1824.

An act to authorize masters of vessels, in certain cases, to clear out either at the Custom House of Petersburg, or Richmond.

**BE it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled,** That any ship or vessel, owned by, or consigned to, any person or persons in the collection District of Richmond, and which shall be loaded, in whole or in part, in the District of Petersburg, by such owner or owners, consignee or consignees, may be cleared out by the Collector of the District of Richmond, on application of the owner, consignee, or captain, of said ship or vessel: *Provided*, That the entire cargo shall be bona fide taken or shipped from the District of Richmond.

Approved: Washington, May 26, 1824.

An Act making appropriations to carry into effect certain Indian Treaties.

**BE it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,** That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, that is to say:

For carrying into effect so much of the fourth article of the Treaty of the eight January, eighteen hundred and twenty-one, between the United States and the Creek nation, as relates to the compensation due to the citizens of Georgia, by the Creek nation, the appropriation heretofore made for that object being exhausted, the sum of twenty-three thousand dollars:

For the payment of the annuity to the Creek nation, as provided for by the same article of said Treaty, the sum of sixteen thousand dollars annually, for five years, and the sum of ten thousand dollars annually, for six years hereafter:

For implements of husbandry and stock of cattle and hogs, agreeably to the stipulation contained in the third article of the Treaty with the Florida Indians, of the eighteenth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-three, the sum of six thousand dollars;

For the payment of the annuity to the Florida Indians, as provided for by the third article of said Treaty, the sum of five thousand dollars, annually, for twenty years;

For the expense of rations to be furnished to said Indians, agreeably to the fifth article of said Treaty, the sum of sixty-five thousand seven hundred dollars;

For compensation for improvements that may be abandoned by said Indians, as provided for by the fifth article of said Treaty, the sum of four thousand five hundred dollars;

For transportation of the different tribes to the land assigned them by the said Treaty, as provided for by the fifth article of the same, the sum of two thousand dollars;

For establishment of a school, and the support of a gunsmith for said Indians, provided for by the sixth article of said Treaty, the sum of two thousand dollars, annually for twenty years;

For running the line of the land assigned to said Indians, as provided for [in] the seventh article of said Treaty, the sum of five thousand dollars.

**Sec. 2. And be it further enacted,** That the said sums be, and they hereby, directed to be paid out of any moneys in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

Approved: Washington, May 26, 1824.

To Journeymen Shoemakers.

I wish to employ a few Journeymen Shoemakers, immediately; good wages and steady employment will be given.

W. THOMPSON.

Uniform Coat.

FOR sale, a new and elegant Uniform Coat. It will be disposed of on very moderate terms. Inquire of the Printer.

July 15, 1824. '15

Forte Piano, for Sale.

A FIRST rate second-hand Piano, is offered for sale, very low. For terms, &c. apply to MICHAEL BROWN.

Salisbury, Feb. 16, 1824. 96



## SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

Rutherfordton, 7th July, 1824.

Mr. WHITE: On the 3d instant, which was taken for the anniversary of that glorious and never to be forgotten 4th of July, 1776, our town company of riflemen, at 12 o'clock, paraded on the main street, in front of the court-house; and having performed a number of handsome evolutions, and fired a few platoons, accompanied with martial music, marched into the court-house. This being the signal, the unambitious and civil part of the community soon followed the example; when, as from a simultaneous impulse, and by a general tho' tacit consent, it seemed to be accorded to each that he enjoy, for a few moments, undisturbed, (there being no orator of the day) his own cogitations and reflections.

After a short interval, Gen. John Carson was called to the chair, and Col. T. F. Birchett was requested to aid, as circumstances might require. When a motion was made, that certain resolutions, passed some six or eight weeks ago, requesting a vote to be taken at the different captains' company districts, expressive of what ticket the county would support for President of the U. S. at the approaching election. This was opposed; because, as the gentleman stated, it was a partial and unjustifiable mode of proceeding; designed, by the aid of our slang-whangers, to be palmed on the public as the sentiments of this county. He strongly suspected, for his part, it had been got up by some seeker after popularity, who wished to fill out a paragraph in a newspaper, containing an inflated and hyperbolic account in favour of Gen. Jackson's election, and, by the assistance of slang-whangers, to go the rounds of the United States.

The second gentleman who rose, did not state that our proceedings were a breach of the public peace; but requested that some gentleman in favor of what was going on, should inform the meeting what political advantage, or public good, was expected to result from the proceedings of the day; was it supposed that this partial and defective representation of districts, should be handed out to the public as a full expression of the sentiments of the county on the Presidential Election? That, while the course pursued, pointed out no public good whatever, he could perceive many evils. For his part, he was opposed to all meetings of the kind, as having a tendency to forestall public opinion, and to preclude persons from acting on the final vote, as their better informed judgment might recommend; and ultimately declared his protest against the whole business.

It was observed, in reply, that those evil spectrums alluded to by the gentleman, existed only in imagination. The people of this county had not been forward in making any public demonstration in favor of either of the very eminent and distinguished candidates, from among whom a choice was to be made. It was but a short time till the second Thursday of November, when we should be called upon to make our election: Nothing was less liable to a charge of public injury, than freemen, who were to vote together, interchanging opinions, and giving their reasons for and against the different candidates.

A few others stood around, like Sampson and Gregory, ready to bite their thumbs at the whole proceeding, could they have been assured that the law was on their side.

A call was then made upon the several persons present, who had been appointed by their companies to report the vote taken on the subject, in pursuance of resolutions previously adopted.

A representation from fourteen\* companies appeared; and upon counting up the vote, as reported, the result was as follows:

For A. Jackson,	973
W. H. Crawford,	72
J. Q. Adams,	61
H. Clay,	5
For Vice President,	
Calhoun,	397
Gallatin,	4

\* In consequence of the absence of the Col. of the Third Regiment, through whom the request that a vote should be taken was directed to be communicated, no vote was taken in that Regiment; but we believe that the vote there would have been much like that from the 1st and 2d Regiments.

At a muster of Capt. Lawrence's company of militia, in Lincoln county, on the 10th ult. Messrs. Jacob Shuford and Daniel Hoke were appointed to attend to the balloting of the company on the Presidential question; at the conclusion, they reported the following result:

For Andrew Jackson,	44
John Quincy Adams,	11
William H. Crawford,	

To give some idea of the diversity of languages and idioms employed by the various nations who inhabit the vast empire of Russia, it will be sufficient to mention, that the Bible Societies have already caused the Bible to be translated into twenty-nine languages or dialects, for the use of that empire.

[Northern paper.]

## INTELLIGENCE.

Latest from Liverpool.—The packet ship Alexander, Baldwin, master, arrived at Philadelphia on Saturday afternoon left Liverpool on the morning of 9th June—the Cotton Market had been active, and large sales made, but no improvement in price—100 barrels of American sweet Flour had been sold at 21 shillings per barrel.

The editor of the Gazette has received London papers to the evening of the 5th June.

The Paris Etoile of June the fourth, was received in London by Express, from which it appears that the French Ministers have been unexpectedly beaten in the Chamber of Peers, where the financial law was rejected by a majority considerably larger than could have been anticipated.

Various reports were, of course, in circulation, and among other things it was said that a change of Ministers would be the first consequence of the defeat. We believe, however, that the best informed parties do not calculate fully upon this result.

Portugal.—An arrival at Portsmouth from Lisbon, brings information that on the 5th of June, it was said, the following is to be decreed by the king: "Lisbon is to be declared a free port; the duties on the exportation of salt and wine are to be taken off, and a charter of constitution to be given to the people."

## SOUTH AMERICA.

Capt. Treadwell, arrived at Salem, brings intelligence that on the 4th of June, a revolution was effected in Maranhão by the natives, who appear entirely opposed to the existing government and the European Portuguese. They made an attack upon the Provisional government, and seven men were killed and seven wounded in the affray.

The disturbances subsided by the partial success of the revolutionists; and when Capt. T. left, which was the 11th of June, affairs were in a more tranquil state.

The Editor of the Aurora has been favoured with Bogota Papers to the 6th of June. The government, it appears, is making preparations to oppose any measures of the Holy allies upon their independence. On the 6th of May, the Senate and house of representatives passed a bill to raise 50,000 men, in addition to the troops then in service. This additional force, making about 2 per cent on the whole population of Colombia, was to be raised in the several provinces. The accounts from Peru are to the end of March. Bolívar was concentrating a strong force in Trujillo. These accounts men had already arrived, and 9000 more were in preparation to march for head quarters. Bolívar was exercising the authority of Dictator, a title conferred on him by the Peruvian Congress. The disasters in Peru are ascribed to the President Torre Tagle, who is pronounced a traitor to the cause of liberty.

Mexico.—The Congress of Mexico has issued a decree, declaring that Don Augustin Iturbide shall be declared a traitor from the moment he may appear in any part of the Mexican Republic. All persons favoring his return are also to be declared traitors.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman travelling in Europe, to his friend in Boston.

"I visited Geneva, and had the pleasure of making the tour of the Lake, in the steamboat *Guillem Tell*, established by an American; she is of 14 horse power, and works extremely well. I was much gratified, and felt a degree of pride and satisfaction in viewing the great improvements of my native country thus introduced, and in full operation in the interior of Europe."

## LA FAYETTE.

The National Advocate states, that the Committee appointed by the Common Council of the City of New-York, to make arrangements for the reception of General La Fayette, have already prepared for him a suit of splendid apartments in the City Hotel; and that, independent of a splendid military display, in which will be concentrated the whole military force in a circumference of 50 miles, to be reviewed by the General, and probably amounting to 20,000 men, under arms, he will be invited to a great civic feast, in the Banqueting Room in the City Hall, which will be illuminated at night, together with the whole City. A grand salute of 100 guns will be fired from Fort Lafayette, together with salutes from the batteries and ships of war in the harbor, and the decoration of all the shipping. Every honor and respect appropriate on the occasion; and, in the hilarity of the occasion, the day will be equal to the Fourth of July.

Gen. Lafayette was to have embarked in the packet ship which left Havre on the 25th May, but could not get ready in time. He would take passage for New York or Boston, if a suitable vessel offered, about the first of July, with his son, George Washington Lafayette.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

### WESTERN COLLEGE.

An special called meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Western College, at the Academy in Lancaster:

1st. Resolution offered at last meeting, in February last, by Maj. L. Henderson, was, on motion, amended and passed on the said amendment, viz:

Resolved, by the Trustees of the Western College, that, in their opinion, sufficient funds have not been obtained to put this institution into operation at the site which is fixed on.

On motion of Rev. J. M. Wilson it was Resolved, that the site of the Western College be, and the same is hereby, transferred to the county of Mecklenburg.

Resolved, unanimously, that all the subscriptions heretofore made to the Trustees of the Western College, be held void; and that all subscribers upon the same be discharged from the payment thereof, and are hereby released.

On motion it was Resolved, that the meeting of the Trustees of the Western College be, in the Town of Charlotte, on Thursday of the next Superior Court in Mecklenburg county.

On motion, the Rev. Dr. James McRee, John Robinson, and Gen. Joseph Graham, or any two of them that may be convenient to convene, be a committee to view and select a site, or sites, for the Western College, in some part of the county of Mecklenburg, and report to the next meeting of the Board, which is to be held in Charlotte.

Maj. Lawson Henderson, Treasurer of the board of trustees of the Western College, tendered his resignation; and reported, that he had never received any funds, but that he had paid out for a book, and carriage thereof, \$6 25.

Whereupon, Joab Alexander, Esq. of Mecklenburg, was unanimously appointed Treasurer of the said institution.

Vardry McBee, Secretary of the Board, tendered his resignation, and Dr. Joseph M. Alexander was unanimously appointed Secretary of the institution.

Board adjourned to the meeting as above appointed.

The foregoing is transcribed from the records of the Western College.

Test: VARDRY MCBEE, Secretary. Lincoln, 24th July, 1824.

### WESTERN COLLEGE.

The seeming apathy and indifference towards the contemplated College, manifested by the inhabitants of the West, form a singular contrast to the eagerness and spirit, with which the measure was commenced. They evince a versatility and inconstancy much to our credit. In the state of Massachusetts, we see the singular fact of a College well endowed and flourishing, contending for a charter. We, in this Western and flourishing region, have obtained a charter, yet have not the spirit and energy to establish a College.

That many and great advantages would result to this section of the State, from such an institution; that the measure is practicable, and, indeed, easy to be accomplished; that this part of the State has many and peculiar advantages, which would ensure its success; and that the honor and dignity of the inhabitants, in general, and especially of the very respectable gentlemen named as trustees, are pledged for its accomplishment, are positions easy to be supported. That we already have a College in the state, has nothing to do with the subject. The question is, would it conduce to the best interest of the citizens of the Western section of the state, to found a College among them, and can the object be accomplished? These questions we shall endeavor to answer in the affirmative, and to show that this part of the state has many and peculiar advantages, which would ensure its prosperity.

The only objection presented to the design, is, that we have already a College in the state. Experience, at all times, the best instructor, has proved to other states and communities, that this has not superseded the necessity of similar institutions. In Europe, and in our own country, we have many evidences of this fact. Indeed, it would seem that the existence of one College has rather served to evince the importance and necessity of others. England, Scotland, and many places on the Continent, furnish abundant proofs. Massachusetts, tho' justly proud of her Harvard, has two additional Colleges (Connecticut, a small state compared with North Carolina, indeed not containing one half as many square miles as the country South and West of the Yadkin, not content with her justly celebrated Yale, has established another College at Hartford; while our border Virginia, tho' she has not William and Mary, nor Shenandoah Sydney, and not Mary, nor Lexington, is making the most spirited and liberal exertions, for the establishment of her Center College. Had there been any weight in this objection, so often, yet so weakly urged, other states would have made the discovery, and would have acted accordingly. We believe the reasoning would be much more logical and conclusive, to say, "we have one College in the state, and its overwhelming number of alumni, with the many advantages resulting to the state

from it, prove the necessity of founding an additional one." In fact, all the advantages which have resulted to the state at large, from the existing College, with many additional advantages, arising from location, &c. will be realized by the West, from the contemplated institution.

In adverting to the advantages to be expected from the Western College, the first and most important are, the moral effects arising from the more general diffusion of knowledge, and its attendants, refinement of manners, literary taste, and a check to prevailing habits of vice and profligacy. In temperance, gaming, and an inordinate love of sensual and ruinous amusements, are the spontaneous growth of ignorance and idleness. In this view, the advantages would be incalculably great. In this happy and fertile region, such are the facilities for obtaining the means of support; so numerous are the causes which conspire to exempt our youth from engaging in the laborious employments of life; that the importance of literary improvement, as a check to prevailing habits of indolence and dissipation, must be obvious to every serious and reflecting mind. To be convinced of the truth of these remarks, let those who doubt, compare the present state of religion and morals, with what it was twenty years ago, and see the wonderful effects of literary improvement. Indeed, as was before hinted, what the existing College has been to the state at large, the contemplated Western College would be, to this section of the state. Literary taste, refinement of manners, and "pure and undefiled Religion," would have a powerful tendency to arrest the progress of vice, dissipation, and infidelity; to check those sins which are "a reproach to any people;" and to implant, in their stead, "that virtue which exalteth a nation;" they would give weight and dignity to the West.

In addition to these advantages, of a moral and religious character, a College, judiciously located, and well-endowed, would be the means of increasing the wealth and prosperity of the people. More than fifty young men are, annually, sent abroad to different literary institutions, from the country west of the Yadkin. In case a college were established among ourselves, under favorable circumstances, at least, the same number might be expected from other states. This, at a moderate calculation, would make an annual saving, of 10,000 dollars.

That the measure is practicable, and, that it needs only a spirit of energy and enterprise to carry it into effect, a moment's attention to the wealth and population, to the fertility of the soil, and healthiness of the climate, will convince the most sceptical. In the District of Columbia, and 100,000 dollars were wanted for the accomplishment of the object, some one asked, "how is this sum to be obtained?" A gentleman present, distinguished for his zeal and success in raising money for pious and charitable purposes, replied, "We will ask one hundred thousand persons for it." The population of the West exceeds this number; and no one can doubt, but if the application were generally made, the number of those, who would give much larger sums, would far exceed those who were unable or unwilling to give the sum of one dollar. Let a sufficient number of willing and determined agents be appointed, and the object might be speedily and effectually accomplished. With this sum, the necessary buildings, and the means of instruction, might be provided; and, if situated in an eligible part of the country, and furnished with a faculty of commanding character and talents, we will venture to predict, that no similar institution in the United States would have a fairer prospect of success. Such being the case, why are our energies asleep? Why will the very respectable gentlemen, who compose the board of trustees, suffer a sneering and ill-natured world to make invidious comparisons between their professions and their deeds? Do not the same reasons, the same necessities, the same resources, and the same facilities, exist now, as did, when they pledged themselves for its accomplishment? Shall North-Carolina, in respect of extent and resources, one of the first in the Union, ever remain in the back ground? Why will the inhabitants of the West be so regardless of the superior advantages they enjoy? No one can travel through this state, from the East to the West, without being struck with the many transcendent advantages of the latter. The fertility of the soil; the healthiness of the climate; the variegated and beautiful appearance and ease; the moral, literary and religious character of the inhabitants; and the equality and harmony existing among them; the small number of slaves, and the consequent superior industry of the inhabitants; all these circumstances combine to give the Western section of the state a decided advantage, and to render it peculiarly favorable for the seat of a literary institution.

The late resolution of the board of trustees, for removing the seat of the College to the county of Mecklenburg, is an auspicious circumstance. In selecting a place for the location of a seminary

of learning, the two extremes of a gay and populous city, or of a mere solitary desert, should be avoided. While the temptations and allurements of a large town are unfavorable to literary improvement, yet it must be obvious, that such an institution will succeed best in a village, where the necessary accommodations can be had; where the student, will not be wholly secluded from all social intercourse, but where the eyes of a respectable community may be upon them, where they may be allured into a love of excellence, by the hope of applause, or deterred from indolence and vice, by a fear of the disapprobation and contempt of the world. Situated in a desert, these excitements to virtue, and barriers to vice, would be equally wanting. Indeed, at a time when disturbances had been frequent at the University, the writer of this recollects hearing some of its faculty lamenting its location, as a principal cause. Perhaps no situation could be selected, which would combine so many advantages as Charlotte. Situated in the heart of a healthy and fertile country; surrounded by a population distinguished for intelligence, for enterprise, for moral and religious worth; remote from any ready market, where, consequently, the means of living must be abundant and cheap; affording a desirable residence to the inhabitants of the Southern and Western States, and the West Indies; we have no hesitation in saying, that a College situated here, or in any village in this county, would meet with patronage, equal to the warmest wishes of its most sanguine friends and supporters. In fine, possessed of these, and many other advantages, with a numerous youthful population, what reason can be offered, why the establishment of the Western College should be procrastinated for a single day? We know of no one plausible reason, for delaying to redeem the pledge, which has been given. On the other hand, the honor and dignity of the community; the interests of religion; the welfare and prosperity of the rising generation; the character and reputation of the trustees; demand of them the manly and conscientious discharge of the trust reposed in them. Would they come forward, in the majesty of their strength, the people would not desert them. Local and political, public and private, civil and religious prejudices, would yield to the common good.

Sensible that all cannot be gratified, by having the College placed in their own vicinity, all would, on reflection, acquiesce in the decision of the majority. They would be hailed as the benefactors of the present age, and of future generations.

From the National Journal.

We will mention a circumstance which we presume must have been overlooked by the "Committee of Arrangements," when they stated it was "not their intention" to make public their exclusion of Mr. Edwards from the Anniversary Dinner.

Gen. Van Ness left his instructions at the bookstores on the afternoon of Thursday, the 1st of July. On the forenoon of the same day, the chairman of the committee mentioned publicly, in conversation, their resolution to exclude Mr. Edwards. We have proof of this. So much for the secrecy intended!

When Gen. Van Ness left his instructions, he made no request, nor did he express any desire at either place, that they should be kept secret. On Thursday evening, and the whole of Friday, this extraordinary measure was the subject of conversation. On Saturday morning, it was given in the Journal as a fact, unaccompanied by remark or comment of any kind. By this means it became known to the citizens generally, and produced such a burst of indignation from all parties, that none were found to defend the committee, who now saw and dreaded the consequences of their improper conduct. A meeting was called by Mr. Gales, on Saturday forenoon, which was held at the Intelligencer office, for the purpose, we presume, of devising some expedient to soothe the feelings of the citizens which had been so grossly outraged by them. This meeting framed the equivocal denial which was published in the evening papers of Saturday, and the Intelligencer of Monday morning; but it did not produce the effect intended. This honorable pervication of the committee, confirmed the disgust already entertained by the citizens, in relation to the whole plot; and instead of a City Dinner of from 250 to 300, for which preparations were making by Mr. Williams, a partisan dinner, consisting of sixty-two, and composed, principally, of individuals from the adjoining towns and country.

A letter from Providence gives a humorous account of one of the "lawford agents" now on the road "laboring in his vocation." "In his zeal for proselytism, he pushed himself into Rhode Island, where he owed an old debt—he was soon recognised—was visited with, 'this comes greeting,' and had he not have disgorged to the uttermost farthing, he would have become the tenant of a prison." Good—Rhode Island is not to be had by purchase or intrigue.

Anti-Pai.



# SALISBURY:

TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 3, 1824.

## CANDIDATES.

We are authorized to state, that *Mag. Braly*, Esq. is a candidate to represent the county of Rowan in the Senate of the next General Assembly of this State.

We are authorized to announce Thomas Oaks, Esq. as a candidate to represent the county of Rowan in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly.

Col. Jacob Fisher, we learn, is also a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons.

tain, to state that he is a candidate for Elector of President and Vice President; and will, if elected, vote for Gen Jackson.

North-Carolina bank bills, on the 9th ult. were, in the New-York market, at 5 per cent. discount; South Carolina, 3 do.; Georgia, 4 1/2 to 5 do.

**Cotton.**—The import of cotton into New-York during one week, (from the 2d to the 9th of July,) was 1734 bales—from North-Carolina, 310 bales; South Carolina, 103 do.; Alabama, 252 do.; N. Orleans, 1669 do.

The price of fair Uplands, (under which denomination North-Carolina cotton is ranked,) at the above date, was from 15 to 16 cents pr. lb.

## SOUTH YADKIN BRIDGE.

We learn that the Commissioners appointed by the County Court, under an act of the last Legislature, to let out the building of a Bridge across the South Yadkin River, have contracted with Mr. Sam'l. Lemley, of this place, for the erection of the same. The Bridge will be about 200 feet long, and 16 feet wide; to be built on the principles of Mr. Town's patent Bridge. It is to be constructed of the best materials, to be well weatherboarded, and to be covered with jointed shingles of heart pine. For the Bridge, finished in this manner, he is to receive \$2,300, part of which, we understand, is to be advanced as the work progresses, and the balance as soon as finished and received. It is expected that the Bridge will be completed, and paid for, by the month of January next; and when finished, we hazard nothing in predicting that it will be equal, for beauty and durability, to any Bridge in the Southern States, not even excepting the one at Cheraw, which is so generally admired. Mr. Town's plan, wherever it is known, is admitted to be equal, if not superior, to any other in use; and Mr. Lemley's known skill in his business, warrants the belief that the South Yadkin Bridge will be one that will do honor to the public spirit of the citizens of Rowan. To the great and lasting utility of the work.

Mr. Lemley has built a model of the Bridge, upon a scale of one inch to the foot, which may be seen at the house formerly occupied by Mr. John Howard. We hope, that during next court-week, it will be placed in some more public situation, where it may be more generally seen and examined.

The following young gentlemen, in addition to those we have already noticed, have been licensed by the Judges of the Supreme Court, to practise law in the Superior Courts of this State: Edwin D. Pasalle, of Davidson county; Owen Holmes, Wilmington; Jesse Wilson, of Perquimans county; Joseph D. White, of Bertie county.

A correspondent in Lincolnton, informs us that the following gentlemen are candidates for members of Assembly from that county:

Maj. D. M. Forney, and Alex. McCorkle, Esq. for the Senate; Messrs. Bartlett Shipp, Daniel Conrad, Oliver W. Holland, and Peter Hoke, for the Commons.

## CONVENTION.

Maj. Daniel M. Forney, Robt. Williamson, Andrew Hoyl, and Bartlett Shipp, Esquires, are recommended as delegates to the Convention meeting which is to assemble in Raleigh in November next.

We have heard, as yet, no person named to represent Rowan in the aforesaid meeting.—The election is so near at hand, that it is important candidates should be announced soon. Those gentlemen who feel willing to serve, by communicating with us, shall be announced to the public.

## The National Intelligencer, & Mr. Adams.

The readers of the National Intelligencer must have seen the insidiousness of its course, for some time past, towards the Administration—its practice of the conduct, its insinuations, and its piousness, in its course of duplicity, they began at last to throw off the mask, and act more openly. They not only permitted, in their paper, the vilest insinuations against Mr. Monroe, but more effectually to aid their cause, they began to suppress and garble public documents committed to the in for publication. It was a repetition of these practices that, at last, compelled Mr. Adams, Secretary of State, with the consent of the President, to resort to another paper, as a channel for communicating to the nation such public papers as emanated from his department. Accordingly, he made use of the columns of the "National Government Journal," a paper some time since established in Washington City, and

one that bids fair to become worthy of its title. This very natural step in Mr. Adams, has called down upon his head not only all the angry frowns of the Editors of the National Intelligencer, and of their kinsfolks at Raleigh, but what is still more terrible, the bickerings and censures of the little carping radicals about every village—"Tray, Blanch, and Sweetheart," they all bark at him. Mr. Adams is too conscious of his own ability, and the propriety of his conduct, silently to permit himself to be unjustly misrepresented; he has accordingly, as Mr. Gales says, drawn forth his controversial pen, and bestowed upon the editors of the National Intelligencer one of the severest castigations they ever received. "they seem, however, they will not so quietly, it would be cruel in Mr. Adams to continue the exercise of it. No doubt he will forbear, and give them an opportunity of amending their course."

"Whipping, that's virtue's governess—"  
"Tutness of arts and sciences;  
"That mends the gross mistakes of nature,  
"And puts new life into dull matter."

A friend in the Forks of the Yadkin, informs us, that at a considerable meeting of the citizens resident within the bounds of Capt. Ellis' company, it was, among other proceedings, resolved that a delegation of two persons from each militia company district in the "Forks," be convened at Mocksville, on the last Saturday in November next. What is contemplated to be done at this convention, we are not advised. It will be too late to have any definite political effect, as the election for members of Assembly, delegates to the convention, and Electors of President and Vice-President, will then be either over, or too near at hand, to produce any change.

A considerable meeting of people, took place at a muster-ground about seven miles east of Charlotte, week before last; at which, during the day, a vote was taken on the subject of the Presidency—and

Jackson got	61 votes
Adams	60
Crawford,	1!!

On Saturday, the 17th ult, Captain Hall's company, in Burke county, mustered; and after the exercises of the day were closed, a vote was taken of those persons who were present, on the Presidency—no speech was uttered, and no attempt made to bias the opinions of the people: and when the ballots were counted out, they stood thus:

Andrew Jackson,	162
All others,	none!

## TOBACCO.

Col. David McGuire, of the Forks of the Yadkin, in this county, informs us that there is now a considerable number of tobacco plants, to produce, if well attended to, three or four hundred weight of good merchantable tobacco—the whole of which sprang up spontaneously. There had been a crop of tobacco raised on the land in 1819; and in 1820, the land having been turned out, a number of plants sprang up, the seed of which is supposed to have remained till this season, and produced the plants above mentioned. Col. McGuire tells us, that himself and brother intend to work this spontaneous growth, and prepare the tobacco for market.

## PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

### PEOPLE'S TICKET.

The following are the candidates who will be voted for by the People of North-Carolina, in November next, for Electors of President and Vice President of the United States:

William A. Blount, of Beaufort county;  
William S. Blackledge, of Craven do.  
Josiah Crutcher, of Wake do.  
James Mcbane, of Orange do.  
William Martin, of Pasquotank do.  
Peter Forney, of Lincoln do.  
William Drew, of Halifax do.  
John Giles, of Rowan do.  
John M. Morehead, of Guilford do.  
Walter F. Leake, of Richmond do.  
William B. Lockhart, of Northampton do.  
Robert Love, of Haywood do.  
Augustin H. Shepherd, of Stokes do.  
Edward B. Dudley, of Wilmington.

### FROM THE PETERSBURG REPUBLICAN.

As the period approaches when the contest for the Presidency will be decided, the indications of public opinion appear more frequent and more imposing; and we are now satisfied that that opinion is divided between Gen. Jackson and Mr. Adams, and that one of those two gentlemen will succeed Mr. Monroe in the Presidential chair.

Mr. Clay, it is admitted by his friends cannot, under present circumstances, obtain more than forty seven votes, a less number of the other candidates will obtain consequently he cannot go into the H. of R. by whom, it is almost certain, the question will ultimately be decided.

The contest, then, in the H. of R. will be between Messrs Jackson, Adams and Crawford. What is Mr. C's strength by states, in the House? Six—Georgia, North Carolina, Virginia, Delaware, N. York, and Maryland, perhaps. Mr. A's strength by states, is seven, if we give him Rhode Island, the representatives from that state being divided between him and Mr. Crawford—Massachusetts, Maine, Vermont, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, and New Jersey. Gen. Jack-

son's strength, by states, will be seven—Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi Louisiana and Illinois. The representatives from the other four states—Ohio, Kentucky, Missouri and Indiana, it is understood, are friendly to Mr. Clay; but as he cannot be voted for, we will put down Ohio, which, by the bye, is very problematical, to Mr. Adams.—The other three, from various considerations, sectional personal and political, we shall place to the account of Gen. Jackson—How then stand the parties before the H. of R. on the first ballot?

Jackson,	10
Adams,	8
Crawford,	6

On Monday evening last, arrived at Tension's Hotel, in this city, Major TAFERRO, Agent for Indian Affairs at St. Peter's with a Deputation of Sioux, CHIPPEWAY and MENOMONIES, Indians, from the Upper Mississippi, on a visit to the Government of the United States.

## MARKETS.

**FLORIDA CLAIMS.**—It is stated in a Boston paper, that one professional gentleman of that city, (Mr. WEBSTER) has received \$70,000, fees and commissions, for superintending claims under the Florida treaty.

## FAYETTEVILLE PRICES, July 22.

Cotton, 13 to 14 1/2; flour, fine, 5; superfine, 5 50; wheat, new 90 ct. a \$1; whiskey, 32 1/2 a 35; peach brandy, 55 a 60; apple do. 50 to 55; corn, 45 to 50; bacon, 9 a 10; salt, Turks Island; 70 a 80 per bushel; molasses, 27 a 29; sugar, muscovado, 10 a 10 1/2; coffee, prime, green, 22 to 23; 2d and 3d quality, 20 a 22; tea, hyson, \$1 20 a 1 20; flaxseed, 75 a 80 cts; tallow, 7 a 8; beeswax, \$1 a 32; rice 3 1/2 to 4 per 100 lbs.; iron, 4 1/2 to 5 pr. 100 lb.; tobacco leaf, 3 a 3 1/2; manufactured, 5 a 20 pr. cwt.

## CHARLESTON PRICES, July 19.

Cotton, S. Island, 23 to 28, stained do. 14 to 18; Maine do. 23; Santee, 22 to 23; short staple, 14 a 15 1/2 Whiskey 31 a 33 cts.; Bacon, 8 a 9 cts.; Hams, 10 a 11; Lard, 11; Bagging, Dundee and Inverness, (42 inch,) 24 a 25; Coffee, Prime Green, 18 1/2 to 19. Inf. to good, 15 a 17. North-Carolina Bank Bills, 4 per cent. dis.; Georgia Bank Bills, 3 a 3 1/2 per cent. dis.; Cape Fear and Newbern, 4 1/2 a 5 per cent. dis. Cottons.—We repeat the general quotations in our last. Some sales have been made of Uplands, at 14 1/2 and 15 cents. The last accounts from Liverpool, have inspired a slight degree of confidence in the holders, and a further decline, which appeared inevitable, may for the moment be prevented.

## MARRIED.

Near this town, on the 15th ult. by Wm. H. Horah, Esq. Mr. Thomas Kincaid to Miss Clarissa H. Brandon.

Also, in this county, on the 15th ult. by John P. Hodgins, Esq. Mr. Warren Miller to Miss Mary C. Rotan.

Also, in Iredell county, on the 24th ult. by William King, Esq. Mr. George Mills to Miss Polly Mainor.

Also, in Iredell county, by John W. Gray, Esq. Mr. Charles Mills to Miss Nancy Brooks.

Also, in Burke county, on the 23d ult. by S. P. Connelly, Esq. Mr. David Porter to Miss Altha Duckworth.

Also, in this county, on the 25th inst. by James C. Weddington, Esq. Mr. William Clifford to Miss Barbary Tomlinson.

## DIED.

In this town, on the 27th ult. Leonidas Henderson, aged 40 years, the only son of Cornelius and Emily Buchanan.

## Saddle-Bags Found.

ONE of the subscriber's negro men found, a few weeks since, on the road leading to Beatties Ford, near Grant's creek, a pair of saddle-bags, containing some coarse wearing apparel, and a point blanket. The owner can receive it, by applying to the subscriber, paying for this advertisement, &c. 3d19. July 24, 1824. NOAH PARTEE.

## New Leather,

### BUT OLD WORKMEN!

ERENEZER DICKSON again presents his compliments to old customers and new friends, and to all others who want shoes; and respectfully informs them, that he has just received, from Philadelphia, a supply of as good Leather as ever covered the foot of man in Salisbury: this leather he is prepared to make up into boots, shoes, shoetees, pumps, &c. &c. in as handsome a style of workmanship, and on as low terms, as any shoemaker in North-Carolina. As the subscriber constantly works in his shop himself, and will keep none but the best of workmen, he can pledge good work to those who may favor him with their patronage. His shop is on Main street, opposite the Bank, with a big boot before the door, as a sign. The public are invited to try the new leather; and if they are not then satisfied, why, they can try another shop. E. DICKSON.

Salisbury, July 30, 1824. '17

## Tailoring Business.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public at large, that he has survived his tedious illness of the fever, so that he can attend to his shop again. He hopes that his customers may not forget to call on him as usual, as there shall be nothing lacking to render them general satisfaction in the above business he pursues. Those that may please to call on the subscriber, no doubt will be as well pleased as in any other shop in the town of Salisbury. It is not very necessary to mention distant favors as some do, for gentlemen are in the habit of having a particular fashion to suit themselves in dresses: I will engage to have as good work done as can be done in the town of Salisbury, and on the most desirable terms. Also, cutting and repairing will be duly attended to.

N. B. Ladies pelices can be cut, or made, in the neatest fashion, at the subscriber's shop, opposite the State Bank, in Salisbury.

## State of North-Carolina,

### WILKES COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1824: James Irwin vs. John McCord; original attachment, levied on two tracts of land. It appearing to the court that the defendant lives out of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, that the defendant, appear at the next county court to be held for the county of Wilkes, at the court-house in Wilkesboro', on the first Monday in August next, and replevy and plead to issue, or judgment will be entered against him for plaintiff's demand. it'18. Test: B. MARTIN, c. w. c. c.

## By SATURDAY'S MAIL.

A friend informs us, that he was at a company muster, in the lower part of Iredell county, last week, where the Hon. Lewis Williams, member of Congress from that district, was present. The company, and the spectators, having collected in the shade of some trees, the honorable gentleman addressed them in a lengthy speech, on the Presidential Election—in which he recommended Mr. Crawford in terms of the most unqualified eulogy; but in despite of all his personal address, and his impassioned harangue, evinced their hostility to Crawford and caucus:

Gen. Jackson got	36
John Q. Adams,	34
William H. Crawford,	6!!

The Supreme Court is still in session, but will adjourn it is expected, during the present week. On Saturday last, Benj. Persons and John Hall, both of Warren county, obtained County Court Licences; and Elisha Young of Orange, a Licence to practise in the Superior Courts.—Raleigh Register, 27th ult.

## FROM THE NATIONAL JOURNAL.

A very few days since, the caucus papers assailed the President with great acrimony, as favouring the election of Gen. Jackson or Mr. Adams, in opposition to Mr. Crawford. They now speak of Mr. Monroe with great respect, and evidently wish to separate him from his friends and supporters in the Cabinet. Vain attempts! such artifice is too shallow to deceive any one.

This change is the result of policy, and not of principle. The friends of Mr. Monroe, in the affections of the people, that their efforts to destroy him have had little or no effect. They now speak well of him, and aim their shafts at his firmest friends.

It is stated in a southern paper, that Thomas U. P. Charlton, Esq. of Georgia, and for many years a distinguished member of the Bar of Savannah, is a candidate for Minister to Mexico, in place of Mr. Edwards, resigned.

The Supreme Executive power of the Republic of Colombia has despatched orders to the respective ports of the Republic, positively prohibiting those Spaniards who have emigrated from the Peninsula, from entering the territories of Colombia, however liberal may have been their opinions, and also extending the prohibition to such Americans as may have co-operated with Spain in the war of Independence.

A letter from Edgefield district, South Carolina, says—"Mr. Adams is almost universally preferred to any other after Jackson. This is a pretty fair criterion, I should suppose, of this whole district. Crawford is utterly out of the question; not an hundredth man in the state would take him; all unite in rejecting him."

The U. S. ship Peacock arrived at Rio Janeiro, May 9th, in 30 days from Norfolk. Lord Cochrane, Admiral in chief of the Brazilian Navy, visited the ship, and was received with a salute. Notwithstanding the war between Portugal and Brazil, the birth-day of the Portuguese King was celebrated at Rio. The Peacock proceeded for Valparaiso, May 23d.

## House and Lot, in Charlotte.

FOR sale, on accommodating terms, the house and lot in the town of Charlotte, which adjoins Mr. John Irwin's store, on the north corner of Charlotte, May 7, 1824. 7

## Military Equipments, &c.

FOR sale, a good and fashionable uniform coat, a chapeau and plume, and a sword, belt, &c. And also an elegant and excellent double-barrelled Gun: all of which will be disposed of on very reasonable terms: apply to the subscriber. GEORGE W. GRIMES. Salisbury, July 26, 1824. '16

## Notice.

A CERTAIN William B. Parks, blacksmith, was lately brought before a Justice of the Peace, of the county of Mecklenburg, for a debt which he owed me, of eight dollars: I proved the account, and he paid me by pleading the statute of limitation. The said Wm. B. Parks lives nigh the Salisbury road, between Charlotte and Kirtsville: he is a tall man, with fair hair, grey eyes, a big mouth, very long in the shin bone, and very large flat feet.

He swears he is excellent at working cast-steel—but no person believes him. One design of this publication is, to caution all who have open accounts against said Parks, to close them before he pays them without putting any thing in their pockets. SAMUEL JOHNSON.

## Singular Occurrence.

A YOUNG man from the country, on a visit to —, left his saddle-bags in a piazza, and walked about through town. On his return for his bags, found them in the same place he left them, near a chair that sat in the porch; but in place of taking saddle-bags, picked up the chair, and walked off to the Academy Grove, to his horse; but to his great mortification found it to be a chair instead of saddle-bags! He was thinking about — you may say, Mr. Editor, and I will bear the blame. 17 PAID.

## Entry-Taker's Warrants

For sale at this Office.



## THE MUSE.

LINES FROM BYRON'S WORKS.  
Between two worlds life hovers like a star  
Twixt night and morn, upon the horizon's  
verge;

How little do we know that which we are!  
How less what we may be! The eternal surge  
Of time and tide rolls on, and bears afar  
Our bubbles; as the old burst, new emerge,  
Lash'd from the foam of ages; while the graves  
Of empires heave but like some passing waves.

Long as you can shall mark the bounds of time,  
Or yonder west shall fling its bolts sublime,  
Oft as you field in summer-green is dress'd,  
Or yonder lake unlocks its crystal breast;  
So oft on this our country's natal day,  
Let Christians kneel and free-will homage pay!  
Let patriots round their country's altar stand,  
Their vows renew, their public views expand;  
The bold achievements of their sires dilate,  
Their praises sing, their virtues emulate.

### FROM THE CONNECTICUT MIRROR.

The following simple and touching lines seem  
to come from the very heart of the writer.—  
There is something in poetry which alleviates  
what it cannot cure; and if it does not make  
man what he would be, will sometimes soothe  
the miseries that abide by him as he is:

'Tis sad, when on the waters cast,  
Unfriended and alone,  
To mark the sinking of the blast,  
And see the wind go down.

'Tis sadder to see friendship fly,  
And love and hope depart,  
In widowhood of heart.

But sadder tho'ts than these o'ertake me,  
Which thicken and increase—  
The Legislature did not make me  
A Justice of the Peace.

### A BEAR CAUGHT.

Married, in Waterloo, N. York on the 15th  
ult. Mr. Lucas Morgan, Attorney at Law, to  
Miss Charlotte Rear.

A lawyer once, with wounded heart,  
(A wound by Cupid planted there,)  
Clasp'd to his arms, to heal the smart—  
Oh, sad to tell—he clasp'd a Bear!

### TEMPER.

The first and most important female  
quality, is sweetness of temper.—  
Heaven did not give to the female sex  
insinuation and persuasion in order to  
be surly—it did not make them weak,  
in order to be imperious—it did not  
give them a sweet voice, in order to  
be employed in soothing—it did not  
provide them with delicate features,  
that they might be disfigured with  
anger.

A company of Brewers of the name  
of Hill, not putting hops enough in  
their beer, the parson told them that  
if they did not mend their fault, he  
would give them a hint from the pul-  
pit. Accordingly, seeing them to-  
gether in the church, he gave out for  
his text, the words in Scripture,  
"HOP HIGH, YE HILLS."

The death of Lord Byron has occa-  
sioned almost as great a sensation in  
England as that of Napoleon. Al-  
most every Journal there has paid  
that tribute to his memory which his  
splendid talents and extraordinary pa-  
triotism calls for, and it is with plea-  
sure we find that a feeling so hono-  
rable to all who estimate true worth,  
generally prevails among our own  
citizens. The following short extract  
from the London Courier, while it  
clearly refutes the assertions of those  
who have so wantonly charged him  
with being incapable of domestic at-  
tachments, speaks volumes in illus-  
tration of the good qualities of his  
heart:—"The last words of that no-  
bleman, before the delirium which  
seized his powerful mind within three  
days of his death, were—"I wish it  
to be known, that my last thoughts  
were given to my wife, my child, and  
my sister."—C. Obs.

*Tid-re-i.*—A small work, under  
this title, has been published by Bliss  
& White, New-York. It is an amu-  
sing satirical little volume, and may  
pass off well with those who are fond  
of light reading.

The amount of a great many Conversations.

"Well Dolly, what have you to say unto Do-  
zer?"

"Why—truth, then," says Dolly, "I really don't  
know Sir!"

The king of Sandwich Islands, now in  
London, is called Tirabee Tirabee, which  
translated, means Dog of Dogs. We  
presume her majesty the queen is entitled  
to the appellation of Slut of Sluts.

[New York Nat. Adv.]

## FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Mr. Editor: It has been the practice  
of all nations, from the most remote an-  
tiquity, to reward with the highest honors  
those of their countrymen who signalized  
themselves in the defence of their coun-  
try. And indeed there could be nothing  
more rational and praiseworthy, than to  
remember the debt of gratitude that a na-  
tion owed to those heroic persons who  
left their homes, their friends, and every  
domestic pleasure, and risked their lives  
and fortunes in the defence of liberty.  
Many of these persons, and worshipped as  
"demigods," and their names are trans-  
mitted to us in medallion history; and  
their achievements will be applauded as  
long as men are continued on earth.

I would not, by these remarks, be un-  
derstood to sanction the worship of any  
human being whatever; but if divine hon-  
ors are due to any earthly being, they  
are due to those who have achieved and  
defended our precious liberties.

Those "Idola Specus," who have never  
been inured to the tented field; who  
have never suffered the real miseries and  
privations incident to a state of war;  
may, in their secure retreat, form theo-  
ries, and speculate on this worst of hu-  
man evils; but they cannot, by any pos-  
sibility, arrive at correct conclusions as  
those who have been engaged in, fought,  
bled and suffered by an actual state of  
war.

In descending from these prefatory re-  
marks, the mind will naturally dwell up-  
on the events of the late war between  
the United States and Great Britain. In  
contemplating these events, nothing  
strikes us with more force, nothing ex-  
cites our admiration more, or increases  
our debt of gratitude, than the brilliant  
achievements of those illustrious warri-  
ors, by whose courage and skill our arms  
proved triumphant over the enemies of  
the old and the new world. With Na-  
tions, as with individuals, in the distribu-  
tion of honors and rewards, that correct  
maxim of rendering "unto Cæsar the  
things that are Cæsar's," should never be  
violated. Even in the ordinary transac-  
tions of men, rewards are given accord-  
ing to the service performed; and when-  
ever an individual renders any extraor-  
dinary services to the country in which he  
lives, that country is morally and political-  
ly bound, whenever an opportunity offers,  
to reward him according to the magnitude  
of those services.

If these premises be admitted, the con-  
clusion is certain, that there is no man  
living in the United States, to whom this  
nation is more indebted than to General  
Jackson. It is unnecessary here to enter  
into any details on his numerous services,  
as they are known to the whole civilized  
world. However, it may not be amiss to  
repeat what is already unanimously  
known, that while many of our great men  
were at their homes, encircled by their  
children and their friends, enjoying all  
the luxuries of life, remote from the seats  
of war, General Jackson, with the hardy  
yeomanry of our country, was busily en-  
gaged in fighting the Goths of America,  
the Savages who had been cutting into  
pieces the wives and children of our fron-  
tier inhabitants. And while engaged in  
this horrid war, the General and his sol-  
diers were often suffering with hunger in  
the wilderness; and like the old Romans,  
they were compelled to eat acorns to pre-  
serve their lives. I cannot continue this  
narrative to the battle of New Orleans,  
as it would almost force tears of pity from  
the eyes of a Savage.

With these facts, and many others,  
starting us in the face, we view with pity  
and contempt those who question the pa-  
triotic or moral character of General  
Jackson. It is probable that his moral  
character might appear more pure to  
some persons, had he marched, like Pe-  
ter the Hermit, with a crucifix in his  
hand, and set the nation at war, for the  
conquest of some consecrated spot of  
this vile earth. Such idle dreams of a  
disordered imagination, should never dis-  
turb the liberal and enlarged views of  
the patriot and philanthropist: He can-  
not suffer his mind to be drawn from the  
most important concerns of his country,  
by such fleeting shadows. No; he stands  
like Atlas.

Under existing circumstances, personal  
predilections should be laid aside: we  
should look to measures, more than to  
men. For this reason, I am willing to  
support General Jackson; and I am very  
confident that sound policy requires this  
course from every patriotic American.

July 7th, 1824. PHOCION.

*Astonishing Storm.*—On the 3d ult a  
storm of wind, accompanied with but lit-  
tle rain, passed through some parts of this  
county, blowing down green timber, and  
old, unroofing cabins, &c. and, in one or  
two instances, lives were lost by the falling  
of timber. But the most extraordinary  
circumstances we have heard respecting  
this storm, is, that 7 or 8 miles west of  
this, at a still-house, a whiskey barrel  
which was fairly exposed, had both ends  
blown out, by the wind entering the bung  
hole! New Lisbon [Ohio] Gazette.

The arrivals at New-York and Philadelphia in  
one week, brought in about one million dollars  
in specie.

## Iredell Bible Society.

ON Thursday, the fifth day of August next,  
the Bible Society of Iredell county will  
hold its annual meeting in Statesville. It is ex-  
pected that the Rev. Mr. Eddy, of Morganton,  
will deliver a discourse, suitable to the occasion.  
The members of the Society are earnestly re-  
quested to attend; and all those interested in  
the extension of the Kingdom of the Redeemer,  
are invited to meet with us; and if, as we humbly  
and confidently hope, it should appear to  
them, upon a calm examination of the principles  
and conduct of the Society, that it is worthy of  
patronage, and if the objects it has in view  
should be so far as to recommend themselves to  
their consciences in the sight of God, we trust  
that they will afford to the Society more exten-  
sive means of disseminating the word of Life.

JAS. CAMPBELL, Sec'y.

July 5, 1824.

## Notice

IS hereby given to all persons having any de-  
mands on the estate of the late Jacob Wag-  
goner, dec'd. to bring them forward, properly  
authenticated, within the time limited by law,  
for this advertisement will hereafter be pled in  
bar of any recovery.

DAVID LOPP, and for  
MAGDALENA LOPP, Ex'rs.

June 20, 1824.

## Entertainment.

CALEB SMOOT, takes this method  
of informing his friends and the  
public at large, that he has now finished  
repairing his house, and has fitted it up in the  
first rate style for the accommodation of Travel-  
lers, and all others who may feel disposed to call  
on him. His House is in Davidson county, on  
the main road leading from Salisbury to Salem,  
by Lexington, &c. twelve miles from Salem,  
eight from Lexington, and twenty-four from  
Salisbury. Gentlemen travelling from south to  
north, or from north to south, are invited to call,  
as every convenience of refreshments for them-  
selves, feed for their horses, &c. will be afforded  
at rates to correspond with the general re-  
duced price of provisions and other necessities.

Davidson co June 1, 1824. 131722

## Mansion Hotel.

SALISBURY, NORTH-CAROLINA, BY

EDWARD YARBROUGH:

WHO respectfully informs the pub-  
lic, and his friends, that he has  
taken the extensive and elegant estab-  
lishment, situated at the north corner of the  
Court-House, (lately occupied by Mr. James  
Haile.) The convenience of this situation for  
business, is equal to any in the place. The  
House contains a number of private rooms, well  
calculated for the accommodation of Travellers  
and Boarders; the Stables are equal, if not su-  
perior, to any in the place, and attended to by  
obliging and attentive Hostlers; his table and  
bar, will be supplied with the best market  
affords; and the regulations of his House, such  
as he hopes will give entire satisfaction to those  
who may think proper to call on him; and he  
assures them, that no pains shall be spared to  
render their stay comfortable and pleasing.

February 24, 1824. 96

## Store-House at Mocksville.

TO LET.  
THE subscriber wishes to rent the following  
property, to wit: A lot at Mocksville, Rowan coun-  
ty, on which a spacious store-house, with a good  
cellar, and a large two-story house, divided into  
convenient and useful apartments, are erected.  
Mocksville is near about in the centre of that  
section of Rowan, known as the Forks. As that  
part of country, both as to fertility of soil and  
population, is not inferior to any, a profitable  
result might be anticipated from a mercantile  
establishment at that place. Gentlemen in that  
business, and wishing a situation, are invited to  
call and view the premises, and judge for them-  
selves.

ELIZABETH M. PEARSON.

Mocksville, May 22, 1824. 709

## House and Land for Sale.

ON LOW TERMS.

THE subscriber is fully authorised by the last  
will of Henry Branson, dec'd. and also by  
the legal representatives, to sell the well known  
Plantation whereon the deceased did live, about  
12 miles east from the town of Salisbury, on  
the south side of main Yadkin, containing 189  
acres; about 60 of which is of the best river  
bottom in North Carolina. There is on the pre-  
mises, a good and large dwelling-house, and  
barn, apple and peach orchard, with many other  
conveniences, to justify me in saying that it  
is one of the best Plantations, agreeably to the  
number of acres, on the river. It is now offered  
at private sale: the payments will be made  
easy; a credit of one and two years, or if a pay-  
ment is made of one half, a credit of two years.  
But if not sold at private contract, it will be of-  
fered at public Auction, on the premises, on the  
4th Saturday in August next. Any person  
wishing to purchase at private sale, may, at any  
time, apply to

J. A. FISHER, Erect'r.

July 5, 1824. 71719

## New Assortment.

THE subscriber has very recently received  
from Philadelphia, an assortment of  
Dry Goods, Cutlery, and  
Hardware, Domestic;  
which, with the assortment he expects to re-  
ceive in a short time, will enable him to sell at  
satisfactory prices. The public are respectfully  
invited to call, and examine for themselves.

EDWARD CRESS.

Salisbury, Aug. 16, 1823. 70

## Coppersmithing.

The Coppersmithing, and Tin Plate business,  
heretofore transacted by D. Cress, sen. will in  
future be conducted by me, at the same place.  
Those who favor me with their custom, may de-  
pend on having their work done with  
durability and despatch.

EDW. CRESS.

## Stat of North-Carolina,

STOKES COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June  
term, 1824. Andrew Bowman, vs. Robert  
Timley: Original attachment, levied on land. It  
appearing, the satisfaction of the court, that  
the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state—  
it is therefore ordered, that publication be made  
in the Western Carolinian for three months, that  
unless the defendant comes forward before the  
2nd Monday of September next, and replevy  
and plead, that judgment will be entered, pro  
confesso, and property levied upon will be con-  
demned to the plaintiff's recovery.

By order, MATTHEW R. MOORE, c. c.

Price adv. \$4. 1124

## Lands, at Public Sale.

ON Tuesday, of the next Superior Court of  
Ashe county, will be offered for sale, at  
the Court-House of said county

## 1000 acres of Land

in said county, of an excellent quality for grass,  
or farming. Terms, one half the purchase mo-  
ney payable in nine months, the other half in  
eighteen months. Bond and approved security,  
to be given to

S. SPEER, Guardian to the heirs of  
William W. Chaffin, dec'd.

June 18, 1824. 101722

## House and Sign Painting, &c.

GEORGE W. CRIMES informs his friends  
and the public, that he still continues to  
execute all kinds of House, Sign, Coach, Wind-  
mill, and other painting, in a style  
Gentlemen having work to do within 50 or 60  
miles of Salisbury, can engage the subscriber's  
services on very short notice.

The subscriber takes this opportunity to re-  
turn his sincere thanks to all those who have  
generously extended their favors to him; and  
by his faithfulness and industry, in future, hopes  
still to merit their friendship and patronage.

Salisbury, July 5, 1824. 14

N. B. The subscriber will keep on hand, for  
sale, all manner of paints and colors, prepared  
for the accommodation of those who may wish  
to do small jobs of painting, but who may not  
have the paints, or experience to prepare them.

## Private Entertainment.

THE subscriber has opened a house of Pri-  
vate Entertainment; where Travellers can  
be accommodated. He promises all who call  
on him, good treatment, with a plenty of the  
best eat and drink.

H. B. SATTERWHITE.  
Wilkesborough, June 26th, 1824. 14

## Martin F. Revell, Tailor,

ADOPTS this plan of informing the citizens  
of Salisbury, and its vicinity, in general,  
that he has commenced the

## Tailoring Business,

in part of John Utzman's house, situated in  
Market Street, a few doors from the East corner  
of the Court-House; where he is prepared and  
will be happy to accommodate any gentlemen  
who are disposed to patronize him in his line of  
business, in the neatest and most fashionable  
style, or to please fancy. He flatters himself,  
from his long experience, that there are but  
few, if any, in the country, that can surpass him  
in the execution of his work. A fair trial is all  
he asks, to prove the above assertion. The  
changes of fashion shall be strictly attended to,  
as he has left a correspondent in the District of  
Columbia, (where he is last from) who will send  
him the fashions on, in their regular seasons.  
He hopes by strict attention to business, to re-  
ceive a liberal share of public patronage, as he  
is determined nothing shall be left undone to  
render general satisfaction.

Salisbury, May 5, 1824. 206

## Coach Making.

THE subscriber offers his services to the pub-  
lic in the above line, and flatters himself,  
from long experience and steady application for  
a number of years, in Europe and America, to  
be well acquainted to those who may favor  
him with their patronage.

Carriages of all descriptions, repaired on  
Stick Gigs, Sulkeys, &c. made and repaired on  
reasonable terms. SAML. LANDER.

Salisbury, April 26, 1824. 204

N. B. Carriages, of all descriptions, bought  
and sold, on commission.

P. S. A journeyman wanted at the above bu-  
siness, to whom good wages will be given. He  
will be employed on wood-work, altogether.

☞ The subscriber keeps two Gigs for Hire,  
which will always be kept in readiness, with  
good harness, for the accommodation of those  
who may, at any time, wish to ride on pleasure  
or on business. S. LANDER.

\* \* \* \* \* Wanted, as an Apprentice at the above  
business, a young man from 14 to 16 years of  
age, and of correct and industrious habits—one  
from the country would be preferred: to whom  
a good chance be given.

## Coach Making.

THE subscriber begs leave to return his  
grateful acknowledgments to his friends  
and the public, for the very liberal patronage he  
has received in his line of business; and informs  
them, that he has procured a number of work-  
men from Philadelphia and Newark, which  
enables him to finish work in a style rarely seen  
in the western part of the state. He also has  
a continual supply of materials, of the best quality  
and most fashionable patterns. He intends  
keeping constantly on hand, at reduced prices  
for cash only, Sulkeys, Stick and Panel Gigs,  
Chariotees, Coaches, Landaus, Phaetons, Ha-  
rouches, Landaulets, Caravans, and Mail Stages,  
of a superior construction. Repairs done at the  
shortest notice, and in the best manner. Orders  
from a distance thankfully received, and punctu-  
ally attended to. J. G. MORSE.

Charlotte, March 1, 1824. 97

## LATEST FASHIONS,

From Philadelphia.  
THE subscriber respectfully informs his  
friends and the public generally, that he has  
just received the latest fashions from London, by  
way of Philadelphia. Gentlemen in this vicinity,  
and the adjacent country, wishing fashiona-  
ble clothes made, can now be accommodated by  
the subscriber on a short notice. All orders  
from a distance, for making any kind of gen-  
tlemen's garments, will be punctually and expedi-  
tiously executed, and forwarded according to  
directions. Gentlemen are invited to give the  
subscriber's shop a fair trial; they will then be  
better able to judge of the merits of Y. CANON.

Salisbury, April 19, 1824. 703

## State of North-Carolina,

BURKE COUNTY.

IN Equity, March term, A. D. 1824. Meritt  
Burgin, vs. Phillip Goodbread. It appear-  
ing to the satisfaction of the court, that Phillip  
Goodbread does not reside within the limits of  
this State, it is therefore ordered that publica-  
tion be made for three months successively in  
the Western Carolinian, that unless the said  
Phillip Goodbread appear at the next Court of  
Equity to be held for the county of Burke, at  
the Court-house in Morganton, on the 4th Mon-  
day of September next, then and there to plead,  
answer or demur, judgment, pro confesso, will  
be taken, and the same be heard ex parte.

S. S. ERWIN, c. c. n. e.

Price adv. \$4. 131722

## State of North-Carolina,

IREDELL COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June  
term, 1824. John Nesbit, vs. Charles J.  
Conner: Original attachment, returned, &c. It  
is ordered by the court, that the defendant,  
(who is not an inhabitant of this State) file his  
answer on or before the next term of this court,  
to be held for the county aforesaid, at the Court-  
house in Statesville, on the third Monday in  
August next, otherwise the plaintiff will be  
heard ex parte, and have judgment pro confesso.  
It is further ordered, that this notice be pub-  
lished for three months in the Western Car-  
olinian. Test: R. SIMONTON, Ck.

Price adv. \$4. 1123

STATE of North-Carolina, Stokes county.  
COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June  
term, 1824. John Nesbit, vs. Charles J.  
Conner: Original attachment, returned, &c. It  
is ordered by the court, that the defendant,  
(who is not an inhabitant of this State) file his  
answer on or before the next term of this court,  
to be held for the county aforesaid, at the Court-  
house in Statesville, on the third Monday in  
August next, otherwise the plaintiff will be  
heard ex parte, and have judgment pro confesso.  
It is further ordered, that this notice be pub-  
lished for three months in the Western Car-  
olinian. Test: R. SIMONTON, Ck.

Price adv. \$4. 1123

STATE of North-Carolina, Stokes county.  
COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June  
term, 1824. Gabriel Hanby, vs. The Heirs at  
law of Jonathan Dalton, dec'd. Scire Facias, for  
the condemnation of land. It appearing to the  
satisfaction of the court, that Robert Jack-  
son, who intermarried with Susan Dalton, one  
of the heirs at law of Jonathan Dalton, dec'd.  
is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore  
ordered, that publication be made in the Wes-  
tern Carolinian six weeks, that the said Robert  
Jackson appear at the next term of our said  
court, on the second Monday in September, and  
show cause if any he has, why the land descen-  
ded to him as one of the heirs at law of Jona-  
than Dalton, dec'd. shall not be condemned, and  
sold to satisfy the plaintiff's demand.

1119 MATTHEW R. MOORE, c. c.

Germanton, June 22, 1824. Price adv. \$2.

STATE of North-Carolina, Stokes county.  
COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June  
term, 1824. Samuel Kerby's administrators, vs.  
The Heirs at law of Jonathan Dalton, dec'd.  
Scire Facias, for the condemnation of land. It  
appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that  
Robert Jackson, who intermarried with Susan  
Dalton, one of the heirs at law of Jonathan Dal-  
ton, dec'd. is not an inhabitant of this state, it  
is therefore ordered, that publication be made in  
the Western Carolinian six weeks, that the said  
Robert Jackson appear at next term of our said  
court, on the second Monday of September, and  
show cause, if any he has, why the land descen-  
ded to him as one of the heirs at law of the said  
Jonathan Dalton, dec'd. shall not be condemned,  
and sold to satisfy the plaintiff's demand.

1119 MATTHEW R. MOORE, c. c.

Germanton, June 22, 1824. Price adv. \$2.

STATE of North-Carolina, Stokes county.  
COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June  
term, 1824. Samuel Kerby's administrators, vs.  
The Heirs at law of Jonathan Dalton, dec'd.  
Scire Facias, for the condemnation of land. It  
appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that  
Robert Jackson, who intermarried with Susan  
Dalton, one of the heirs at law of Jonathan Dal-  
ton, dec'd. is not an inhabitant of this state, it  
is therefore ordered by the Court, that publica-  
tion be made in the Western Carolinian six weeks,  
that the said Robert Jackson appear at next term  
of our said court, and show cause, if any he has,  
why the land descended to him as one of the heirs  
at law of Jonathan Dalton, dec'd. shall not be  
condemned and sold to satisfy the plaintiff's de-  
mand.

1119 MATTHEW R. MOORE, c. c.

Germanton, June 22, 1824. Price adv. \$2.

## State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

AT a Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May  
session, 1824. Robert Black against  
William Hart: original attachment, levied on  
80 or 90 acres of land. It appearing to the court,  
that the defendant in this case is not an inhabi-  
tant of this state, it is therefore ordered, that  
publication be made six weeks in the Western  
Carolinian, that the defendant appear at our  
next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be  
held for the county aforesaid, at the Court-house  
in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in August next,  
to replevy, plead, or demur, or otherwise judg-  
ment will be entered against him, and execution  
awarded accordingly. 1118

Test: ISAAC ALEXANDER, c. c. n. e.

Price adv. \$4. 1124

## State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May  
session, 1824. Robert Black against  
William Hart: original attachment, levied on  
80 or 90 acres of land. It appearing to the court,  
that the defendant in this case is not an inhabi-  
tant of this state, it is therefore ordered, that  
publication be made six weeks in the Western  
Carolinian, that the defendant appear at our  
next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be  
held for the county aforesaid, at the Court-house  
in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in August next,  
to replevy, plead, or demur, or otherwise judg-  
ment will be entered against him, and execution  
awarded accordingly. 1118

Test: ISAAC ALEXANDER, c. c. n. e.